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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

House at Work.

GENERAL BILLS.

Ready to Adjourn.

BILLS PASSED.

The Twenty-first Ward Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1871.

SENATE.

GENERAL BILLS.

The Senate bill preventing trespassing upon railroad cars. Passed.

A bill from the House removing convicts from Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary. Passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution from the House relative to a final adjournment was postponed by a Democratic vote.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

There was a long Republican Senate caucus this morning, but the proceedings cannot be divulged by the members.

APPORTIONMENT CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the Apportionment Conference Committee will have a meeting tomorrow and finally determine on a bill to report, which will be satisfactory to all parties.

HOUSE.

Mr. BEARDSLEE, Republican, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that many important bills remain to be acted upon, and informing the House that the House will be ready to adjourn finally by Thursday, 27th instant, and requesting that body to attend to legislation in time to adjourn at that date, which elicited lengthy party discussion on the dead-lock, and was passed by a party vote, the Democrats voting No.

Mr. JOSEPH offered a resolution to adjourn the House from Friday till Tuesday, which elicited another party discussion, and was made a special order for Friday morning.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

... was continued and the following House bills passed:

Incorporating a Bridge Company over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh.

Extending Penn Township Road law to Indiana Township, Allegheny county.

Amended by Mr. ROBB, to include Wilkins Township.

Incorporating West Pittsburgh (Twenty-first ward) Market Association, Pittsburgh.

Mr. PUTNEY objected to Mr. HUMPHREYS' bill relative to screens, weights and measurement in the bituminous coal regions.

Mr. MILLIKEN objected to the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Monongahela city and Carroll township, Washington county and Forward township, Allegheny county.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SHURLOCK, from the Special Committee on the Titusville Orphans' School, informally reported the school as nearly broken up by the building's... and had the children put down and moved that the Committee's expenses in the proposed trip to Titusville for ... or investigation be paid. After considerable discussion the motion was disagreed to. ... when Mr. Shurlock moved that the Committee be discharged, which was promptly agreed to.

... ELECTIONS.

The bill restoring the spring elections to ... Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Lancaster ... Harrisburg, Allegheny, ... Pittsburgh, Lebanon ... Williamsport, Meadville, Titusville and Wilkesbarre county. This was done because the ... bill on this subject passed by both Houses is ... locked in the Conference Committee, because of local amendment pertaining to Lebanon county.

FISHING IN THE ALLEGHENY AND TRIBUTARIES.

The bill to prevent fishing with seines ... nets in the Allegheny river and tributaries was indefinitely postponed.

Joint High Commission.

The Fisheries Question—A Protocol for its Adjustment—Reciprocity its Basis.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1871.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphed that the Joint High Commission prepared a protocol for the adjustment of the fisheries upon the basis of reciprocity, and is now awaiting the action of the two Governments upon the document.

This protocol, it is said, consists of four articles, substantially as follows:

First—The British Government agrees to allow the fishermen of the United States to fish on the coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, without regard to distance from the shore, and such fishermen shall have the privilege of using the coasts above named, other than private property, for the purpose of securing, drying, curing and other necessary matters of that nature. This provision, however, does not apply to shad or salmon fishing, or to fishing of any kind in the rivers, inlets, &c.

Second.—British or Canadian fishermen shall have the right to fish on the coasts of the United States north of latitude thirty-nine, and shall have the same privileges on shore as the United States fishermen in the first article grants fishermen on the shores of the coast of the British North American possessions. This provision, however, does not apply to the catching of shad, salmon or shell-fish.

Third.—There shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, and by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, each one member of the Commission of Arbitration, and the two high contracting parties jointly three members of such Commission. Or in case the high contracting parties cannot agree upon a third member, then the third member shall be appointed by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary for the vacancies that may occur in such Commission. After it is organized it shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. This Commission shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as soon as possible after appointed, and shall be charged with the duty of deciding as to the relative value of privileges conferred upon citizens of both countries, and contained in the first and second articles, and if in the judgment of the Commission it is found that either of the two contracting parties has received greater benefit than the other, the party so benefitted shall pay such sum of money to the other as the Commission by its ... by arbitrament shall adjudge to be equitable. Such payment must be made within two years. This Commission, or arbitrament shall have two Secretaries, one to be appointed by each of the high contracting parties, and a provision is made for the joint payment of the expenses.

Fourth—This article provides that this Convention shall take effect two months after its ratification by the Senate of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and shall continue in full force and effect for a term of years which has yet to be to be fixed by the Joint High Commission. Such, it is said, is the basis upon which it is proposed to adjust the fishery question.

ST. LOUIS.

Killed by a Drayman.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—William H. Gray, of the firm of Gray & Painter, merchants on the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, while at the Pacific Railroad freight depot last evening, giving directions about moving some hemp consigned to him, got into a slight altercation with a draytman named John Tracy. The latter attempted to strike Gray with his whip, but it was taken from him by Gray. Shortly after and while Gray was directing the loading of the hemp on his own wagon, Tracy stole up behind him and dealt him a tremendous blow with a heavy dray pin, crushing almost the entire back part of his head in. Gray was removed to his house and died in the course of a couple of hours. Tracy escaped and has not yet been arrested.

NOW OPEN!

Letters received at the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad office in this city from the Chief Engineer of the surveying party in charge of the Canon City route, make no mention of an attack by the Indians as recently reported. An escort of United States troops accompany the surveying party.

CLEVELAND, O.

Probably Fatal Results of the Storm.

CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—An old frame building on Superior street hill, that was being removed was blown down by the high wind this afternoon, and two children were crushed beneath it. A daughter of Mr. Bug... had her skull broken, and a son of Jos. ... Piese had his scalp torn off and was otherwise injured. Neither will probably recover.

HORTICULTURAL.

The first exhibition of the Cleveland Horticultural Society opened under the most favorable auspices at Central Hall this afternoon. Display of plants and flowers of every conceivable description, including very many rare specimens is large and beautiful, far exceeding any similar collection ever seen in northern Ohio.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 90. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1871.

SENATE.

Soon after reading the journal, without transacting any business, the Senate went into executive session, and the doors were closed.

The executive session continued until 4.15 with the exception of a few minutes, during which a few bills passed, including that in favor of Nicholas P. Trist.

The House bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to provide that in case of a difference in the width of gauge connecting railroads, goods may be transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector.

When the message was received from the House announcing the rejection of the conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and asking a new conference, the Senate, on motion ... Mr. EDMUNDS, insisted on the amendments, and Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter and ... Thurman were appointed a committee of conference.

The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to, and the Senate took a recess until 8.30 P. M., with a view to final adjournment this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. POMEROY called up the bill for the sale of the Cherokee Indian Lands in Kansas, passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked the Senate to take up the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, objected as there was not a quorum present.

By unanimous consent the resolution to print additional copies of the report of the San Domingo Commissioners was considered as before the Senate, in order to allow Mr. COLE to deliver some remarks in favor of Dominican annexation. After defending the President from the attacks of his assailants, he proceeded to comment upon the desirableness of the acquisition, the peaceful character of the Dominicans, their courageous throwing off of European yoke, the value of the trade of the West Indies, and the necessity for an American naval station there and the precedent established in the case of Texas, were referred to at length.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the resolution to modify the rule of business for the purpose of considering the General Amnesty bill.

The motion was advocated by Trumbull, Tipton, Robertson and Hill, and the discussion was continued on the other side by Conkling, Anthony and Nye, until the conference committee was announced by the Chair, prepared their report.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted and explained the report.

The bill was as reported from the previous conference, except that a gale has been added, thought equally effective had been adopted for the section known as the Sherman amendment. The difficulty between the conferees had been in regard to dealing with counties and cities. The effect of the substitute was to make the whole body of inhabitants in a vicinity who have knowledge that a conspiracy is formed to destroy property ... the person of any peaceable inhabitant, and who has power to assist in suppressing it, responsible for their neglect or refusals to do so. In other words to deal with citizens under the constitution. Every citizen having knowledge of an organization to commit the outrages mentioned in the twenty-eighth section was made a peace officer and it was made his bounden duty as a citizen of the United States to render immediate assistance in the protection of property against unlawful aggression. He who having that power fails to exercise it, makes himself a principal in the outrage itself.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the substitute and said the only provision of any value left in the bill was the use of the military power of United States in case of necessity. He (Sherman) would not have Senators feel too gingerly because the condition of things with which they had to deal was that of civil war. He was willing to create a state of universal war, if such was necessary to put down these outrages and went on to argue that not one of the offenders would be convicted or one dollar of damages be paid under it.

Mr. THURMAN said he agreed with his colleague that no man would be convicted and no dollar of damage paid under the act as it stood. This miserable abortion had very naturally awakened his colleague's wrath, but was not a sufficient reason for civil war, as the Senator had declared. The bill would make the selection of juries all over the country in all cases dependent not upon the choice of parties to a suit, but upon the arbitrary will of the Judge and District Attorney. It prevented a man from testifying as to what cold water to the lips of a dying Confederate soldier. It excluded from jury service the Attorney General of the United States, a Senator on the floor, and many others, in high public positions.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied to Mr. Thurman at length, and said that he (Edmunds) would adopt the motto of that State, which was the motto of Virginia, "The sword shall preserve liberty if the sword be necessary." For law the sword shall be unsheathed to the bitter end, not to trade any man's right, but to preserve every man's right. In reply to Mr. Thurman's assertion as to the worthless character of the substitute, Mr. EDMUNDS then stated some of its objects, and said that it would guarantee that every man, woman and child should keep the peace. He then replied to the argument that the test oath provisions would keep all criminals in the jury-box, while keeping honest men out and maintaining its justice and necessity.

The debate was continued by Casserly and Stewart.

The report of the Committee was then concurred in by a vote of 39 to 25, except Hill and Robison, who voted with the Democrats in the negative—ayes, 36; nays, 13.

After counting the ayes, a motion to adjourn sine die at 2 P. M. to-morrow (Thursday) the Senate adjourned at 1.15 A. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10¾ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate request for a new conference committee on the Ku-Klux bill was agreed to, and Messrs. Dawes, Conk and Niblack appointed.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider and report what additional legislation was necessary to equalize soldiers' bounties, and report what would be the additional annual expense of increasing by twenty-five per cent. the pensions of those who are totally disabled. Adopted.

Mr. PECK presented resolutions of the Toledo Board of Trade asking that Toledo be made a port of entry.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with the governments of Great Britain and Canada to ascertain on what conditions these governments would respectively consent to the annexation of their possessions on the Continent to the United States.

Messrs. MILLARD and MERCUR objected and Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to reestablish Knoxville, Tennessee, as a port of delivery. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WHEELABARGER, from the conference committee on the Ku Klux bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it.

Mr. KERR said that the bill was enforced self-government in this country would be sacrificed forever and sacrificed in pursuit of an unreal and unsustainable shadow and for supremely insufficient reasons.

Mr. BECK remarked that the House by adopting the Conference report was throwing away all that was valuable to the private rights of men.

Mr. BROOKS, New York, said the Senate knew nothing of clemency, nothing of justice. It comprehended none of the merciful and tender provisions of the constitution. He hoped the House would not be driven from its position by an *objet pour* that the public body supervening nothing, and which had only the respect of the community because it was a relic of the past, and which, if it could not be reformed and recreated to represent, the numerical and really representative power of the people ought no longer to exist, but ought to be abolished.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, advocated the Conference report and expressed his regret that there appeared to be any danger of the failure of such an important bill on account of technicalities and other scruples.

Mr. POLAND expressed his regret at being unable to vote with his party for the Conference report, but he regarded it in his sincere judgment as contrary to the constitution and therefore his oath as a member would prevent him from giving it his support.

Mr. KELLEY supported the Conference report and said that Philadelphia had found in a process of law similar to that embodied in the amendment one of the wisest provisions of legislation.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, opposed the Conference report on account, particularly, of the Sherman amendment.

The discussion was then interrupted for the presentation of the Conference report on the deficiency bill.

The report having been read, Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order that an item appropriating ten thousand dollars for expenses of the Supreme Court Commission, was not germane to anything in the bill, and that the Conference Committee had no right to put it in.

Mr. DAWES agreed that it was germane to an item for Carson City Mint.

The Speaker remarked that he was very loth to insist that the Conference Committee with an advance decision on a point of order. He would therefore submit it to the House.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that the decision of the House, overruling a point of order, would be used hereafter as a dangerous precedent.

The SPEAKER put the question to the House, and the point of order was sustained, thus practically rejecting the Conference report.

Some difficulty was experienced in the House as to the action on the Conference report was left by the House refusing to receive it.

Finally, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the report was recommitted.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill for the establishment of a public park in the city of Washington. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Conference report on the Ku Klux bill.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that the debate every section and sentence of the bill as reported back from the Conference Committee received his unqualified approval, except the section known as the Sherman amendment. He thought that a correct respect for the judgment of the House as expressed in its very decided vote against that amendment ought to have influenced the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate. He hoped, therefore, the conference report would be rejected. He denied the assertion that Congress to make a county responsible in a court of the United States for damages and destruction of life or property. The Union were integral parts of the States just as the States were integral parts of the Union, and if they were destroyed the whole fabric of the Government would be destroyed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also opposed the Conference report. He disliked what the Committee had done in reference to the jury clause, and also in reference to the Sherman amendment. A man might have been relieved of all his legal and political disabilities, and yet be disqualified from sitting as a juror. A man might be over so much a friend of a colored suitor and yet if he could not take the test oath he would be excluded from the jury box. He argued at some length against the Sherman amendment.

Mr. HOAR argued in support of the Sherman amendment. He said that Congress had the same right to impose obligations on counties as it had on individuals or banks, or on railroad corporations.

Mr. TERRY, of Ohio, thought many objections made to the report and made to the original bill were created as constitutional objections, when in fact they were merely objections of expediency. He sustained the Sherman amendment as holding communities responsible only for offenses committed against the rights which Congress was bound to maintain and protect. The real question was whether this provision was within the fair and appropriate exercise of legislative discretion? The acts of the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and, as he was informed, Kentucky, in that same direction showed that it was within the appropriate exercise of legislative discretion. If it was, he held that it was constitutional.

A gentleman on the Democratic side had spoken of going back to the dark ages. They were not going back, but they were back in the dark ages. Republicans were getting away from that condition of things but Democrats were for remaining in it and letting masked men riot in the southern States. He warned the people of the South that if the Ku-Klux outrages were not stopped, a bill would be passed next session compared with which the pending bill, would be like the lamb to the lion. That kind of thing must be stopped, and he desired his friends, on the other side to understand that, in time and in good spirit.

The debate here closed and the House proceeded to vote on the adoption of the Conference Committee's report.

The report was rejected, yeas 74, nays 106.

Another Conference Committee was ordered.

Among the Republicans voting with the Democrats in the negative were Banks, Bingham, Blair, Michigan; Conger, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hale, Hawley, Hooper, Packer, Pennsylvania; Poland, Sheldon, Strong and Townsend, Pennsylvania. The conference report on the deficiency bill was again presented by Mr. DAWES omitting the item as to the Sutro Tunnel Commission.

Mr. DAWES explained that the amendment for a park in Washington was rejected; that the item for paving Pennsylvania avenue was amended by appropriating $12,000 for repairs, and that the appropriations for the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, Charleston, had been reduced from twenty thousand dollars to only twelve thousand. As to the re-issue of National Bank currency it had been found impossible to carry through both Houses unless an additional tax were placed on banks to defray the expense of re-issue, and therefore the whole thing had been left out.

The report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Shellabarger, Poland and Whittehorn as the new Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux bill.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until half past seven this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past seven and took a recess for an hour.

Mr. DAWES presided as Speaker *pro tem*.

After the passage of a private bill the House took another recess for half an hour.

The House reassembled at ten minutes past ten and took a further recess for thirty minutes.

At ten o'clock the House was called to order by Speaker Blaine.

After waiting for the report of the Conference committee on the Ku Klux bill until half-past ten,

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the House take a recess until half-past ten to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

CHICAGO.

The Cheney Case.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney having failed to make a selection from the list of the Presbyters furnished by Bishop Whitehouse, the Standing Committee of the Diocese met to-day, and selected the following clergymen to constitute the Court: Clinton Locke, Chicago; J. S. Townsend, Jacksonville; T. N. Grigg, Springfield; W. W. Estabrook, Ottawa, and W. N. Williams, Dixon. Dr. Locke was appointed President of the Court. That tribunal will meet in Chicago, May 3d.

DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.

A Convention of the distillers of the United States met in Chicago to-day. The call for the Convention states that the distillery interest is now the most important of any other branch of business, and that the cause of this is over production and a want of concert of action. Many distillers, that to operate this, there should be a consolidation of interests and pooling of profits; that it is proposed to embrace in the Convention the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, which have yielded and paid the tax on seventy million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand gallons of spirits. It is proposed at the meeting to-day to call the general laws of Ohio or some other State, elect a Board of Directors who shall have absolute control of the production and sale of spirits, place a uniform profit of ten cents at least on the gallon, this profit to be put into a general pool, and all to operate on a month *pro rata* according to the registered capacity of each house, whether running or not. Charles Tallman of New York, was chosen President of the Convention which embraced delegates from Chicago and various other points in Illinois, from Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and New York. A Committee on organization was appointed and after a recess the Convention went into secret session.

KANSAS.

Railroad Extension.

ATCHISON, April 19.—Work has been commenced on the extension of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad from the Northern State line up the Nehema Valley to Falls City, forty miles northwest of White Cloud, the work to be done in ninety days. From Falls City the road is to run direct to Lincoln, making a through line from St. Louis to the capital of Nebraska. Arrangements have been made to run a line in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad from this city to Omaha.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration to North Kansas commences to be very heavy. Large numbers of newcomers go West from here on every train and stream. Wagons are constantly passing into the great homestead region west of here.

CROPS.

The crop prospects are very fine, and a larger breadth of ground has been plowed this season than ever before.

SEVERE STORM.

LEAVENWORTH, April 19.—A severe storm passed over this region of the State last night doing considerable damage.

The wind blew down several small buildings at Fort Leavenworth, and took the roof completely off the Quartermaster's department. Several buildings in this city were unroofed and one hundred and fifty feet of high trestle work of the Missouri river bridge was blown down. Loss to the Bridge Company is quite heavy.

BOSTON.

The March Through Baltimore.

BOSTON, April 19.—The surviving members of the old Massachusetts Sixth Regiment celebrated to-day the anniversary of their march through Baltimore ten years ago. A son of Corporal Needham, ten years old, whose father was killed in Baltimore, was present with the regiment, which contributed a generous sum of money in his behalf. Governor Claflin and Mayor Gaston reviewed the veterans, who marched the re-union by a dinner at Faneuil Hall.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The citizens of Lexington celebrated the 96th anniversary of the battle of Lexington fight in that town to-day, by dedicating a memorial hall in honor of the two struggles, those who fell in the battle in 1775, and those who fell in their sons who fell in the late war. Among the statues to be placed in the hall, is one representing the minute men of '76; another the Union soldier. The names of those who fell in both wars are appropriately inscribed on the tablets.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

At an opening exhibition Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg in the Temple to-night. Addresses were made by Governor Claflin, Mayor Gaston, General Osborn and Rev. Dr. H. Murray. A very large audience manifested hearty approval of the painting.

OMAHA.

Self-Accused.

OMAHA, April 19.—Cora Clinton, self-accused of murdering Daniel E. Hedden at a house of ill-fame, had a preliminary trial today and was sent back to jail to await the next sitting of the District Court. The opinion is that she is insane or is attempting to shield other parties.

THE BURNING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The ten prisoners who escaped from the penitentiary at Lincoln have not been captured since they heard from. The burning of the asylum and the escape of the prisoners were probably pre-arranged, and it is said that some of the fellows were not innocent of a knowledge of the whole affair. It is generally conceded that there is a villainous condition of affairs at the State capital, and nothing is too bad to be attempted. It is stated that the asylum was unsafe, and was fire-proofing from being improperly constructed, and that it was fired by an incendiary at the same place where it had been on fire once before, and the most favorable excuse that can be given for the escape of the prisoners from the penitentiary is that the guard was probably asleep.

LOUISVILLE.

Extensive Fire.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—At two o'clock this morning the extensive factory of Burnett, Brothers & Co. corner of Green and Hugh streets was destroyed by fire. Loss fifty thousand dollars partly insured. A hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

At the fire of the furniture factory this morning the children's carriage manufactory of J. Barnes adjoining was also involved. Entire loss exclusive of workmen's tools, $55,000. Insurance thirty thousand dollars, as follows: Western, Louisville, $5,000; Commercial, Chicago, $3,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $4,000, Independent and National, Boston, $6,000; Merchants and Mechanics of Baltimore, Royal of Liverpool, Atlantic of Brooklyn, Commerce of Albany, Union of Philadelphia, each $2,500, Charter Oak of Hartford, Sandes of Cincinnati, North American of New York, each $1,000.

KILLED.

This afternoon a lad named Peters, aged 14, and only son of a poor widow, playing on the railroad track at Jeffersonville, was struck by a locomotive and his head crushed so that he died in a few minutes.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Coal Matters.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 19.—The Board of Arbitration is in session. Judge Elwell has decided the question of interference and control in favor of the operators.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

The Civil War.

COMMUNIST REVERSES.

Falling to Pieces.

ACROSS THE SEINE.

A New Programme.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTS FORCED TO EVACUATE ASNIERES.

LONDON, April 19.—The details of the fighting on Monday at Asnieres show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon reoccupied the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops.

INCESSANT FUSILADE.

During the night there was an incessant fusilade, and the Government forces retained their position with difficulty.

NOT ON THE OFFENSIVE.

A dispatch from Paris on Tuesday evening says the Versailles army has not resumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the Island of Jatte.

The Communists' losses yesterday were very heavy. It is stated that the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their suffering and heavy losses.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION

have been discovered in the cellars in the Avenue du Trocodero.

THE VERSAILLES TROOPS LACK DISCIPLINE.

A special to the *Standard* says the spirit evinced by the Versailles troops is unsatisfactory, and that even discipline is wanting. The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asnieres to-day.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

There are rumors of changes in the French Ministry.

AT PORTE MAILLOT.

A dispatch from Paris Tuesday evening reports a violent cannonade at Maillot Gate and Nuilly.

VICTORY FOR THE VERSAILLISTS.

VERSAILLES, April 19.— The Versailles troops have carried the woods of Columbes. A large number of the Insurgents were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Asnieres is now threatened on both sides by Government forces.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The Peace Conference is still engaged in the discussion of the question of the frontier of France and Germany. The progress in the settlement of the financial question is very slow.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says the government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday driving the enemy across the Seine and securing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small.

IN POSITION.

A battery has been placed in a position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres.

INSURGENT BATTERIES SILENT.

The insurgent troops were quiet and their batteries silent on Tuesday.

OPERATIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Asnieres, via. Versailles, says the weather is raining and operations will not be renewed if possible, but adds that the insurrection is failing to pieces

COMMUNISM AT BOLOGNE.

A dispatch from Bologne on the 19th says: This afternoon a Communist leader unfurled the red flag and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement was created in the street for a time, but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the disturbance.

There been some disturbances at Bordeaux, but they were promptly repressed.

A COMMUNE PROGRAMME.

PARIS, April 19.—A programme which has been signed by all the members of the general approval among the people of Paris provides for the maintenance of the Republic, the garrison of Paris, consisting of the National and other cities, and the autonomy of the National Guards. The dissolution of the Assembly and the election of a Communal Municipal Representative Assembly in its stead. The formation of an *ad interim* government for Paris and Versailles. Declaration of an amnesty for all offences against the Government, and signing an armistice.

ADMIT DEFEAT.

The insurgents are said to have been repulsed at Nuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamarte.

General Okalowitz succeeds General Dombrowkin brother, who was killed at Asnieres.

ENGLAND.

PAPAL EXCOMMUNICATION.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Munich states that Herr Dollinger, a distinguished Bavarian theologian, has been excommunicated by the Pope.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons last night, Gladstone spoke in opposition to a resolution for the disestablishment of the Church and Presbyterian Service on Sundays on the ground that it would deprive a large number of people of employment. The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure to the Naval Administration indirectly arising from the loss of the iron clad Captain. The House upon division sustaining the government by 48 majority.

BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINST AMERICA.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* today essentially presents the belief that concerter claims for the seizure of British vessels will be considered by the High Commission at Washington along with the claims for property destroyed by the Alabama, and quotes from the letter of Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of the High Commission at Washington, and President Woolsey, of Yale College, and from treaties and commissions, for precedents.

THE CENSUS.

The census of Great Britain, which approaches completion, shows a large increase in the population in all the principal cities.

ASHORE.

The ship Royal Arthur, from San Francisco bound to Liverpool, is ashore on the Irish coast, near Waterford.

THE GAME LAWS.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon a great and excited discussion on a bill for the abolition of the game laws. Mr. Portes Allen Taylor, member for Leicestershire, opposed the bill that a tenth part of the surface of Scotland or two million acres of land had been reserved as deer forests and the population excluded to make room for game. The Right Hon. Henry Bauverie Brand, member for Cambridgeshire, in the course of some remarks in opposition to the bill said that poachers and thieves exclusively urged the abolition of the game laws. Upon division of the House there was found to be a majority of 123 against the bill.

BELGIUM.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—It is said that the Peace Conference will soon conclude its labors. All negotiations have been made by writing, but it is known that no concessions have been made to France.

RESIGNED.

The *Nord* to-day announces that Picard has resigned his position as Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 19—4.30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and 93¾ on account. Bonds are steady; 5-20s '62, 90¾; do '65, 89¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 89¾.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum 48.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton dull and declined, with sales of 10,000 bales; uplands at 7¾@7⅞. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

DAKOTAH.

Legislative.

YANKTON, April 18.—The Legislature was in extra session until noon to-day, with a quorum in both Houses, pursuant to proclamation. The object of the session expressed as to whether an extra session could be held after consuming the full time allowed for the regular session, Governor Burbank wrote to Washington for an opinion.

A dispatch received at the Governor's from the special session authorized will remain in session but a few days to legislate on railroad matters, and probably pass a bill authorizing counties to vote a tax and issue bonds for building railroads.

THE CROPS.

The river is falling here almost daily now, and farmers are in fine spirits over the prospect of a big crop.

An unusual breadth of land is being sown in grain.

JAMAICA.

War Steamer Ashore.

KINGSTON, April 19.—The English war steamer Immortalite is ashore on a mud bank in the harbor. Other war vessels and two thousand sailors were unsuccessful in their efforts to remove her guns. The rigging, however, was removed and placed on board of lighters. The commander was tried by court-martial on a charge of negligence, by order of Admiral Ball. The paymaster of the Immortalite fell out of a window and was killed.

THE CAPITAL.

Gone to St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Sumner and His Friends.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1871.

SUMNER AND HIS FRIENDS.

Senator Sumner is understood to have prepared a speech in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State Department; but it is thought he had the manuscript with him at the Senate yesterday. He has been persuaded by his friends not to deliver it. The speech is said to give a complete history of the Senator in connection with the Motley affair, and incidentally of his differences with the President. All are founded on and sustained by documents and letters. It is said to be very damaging to Mr. Fish. Senator Morton was in conference with Mr. Sumner in the Senate for more than an hour yesterday. The whole subject of Mr. Sumner's differences with the administration is being talked over in an earnest and excited manner. Mr. Sumner denies that he has attacked the President, and claims that the country was with him. Mr. Morton replied that he was mistaken in this, and that his speech was without effect, and that few or no journals in Indiana supported Mr. Sumner.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The storm the centre of which was on Tuesday in western Iowa has moved slowly to the northeast ward and is now central over St. Paul, Minnesota. Threatening weather with a falling barometer has been experienced on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, which is now generally succeeded by clearing up weather. Rain has fallen north of the Ohio and on the lakes eastward to Ontario. Brisk easterly winds, followed by high southwesterly winds, have generally prevailed from the Ohio and Missouri rivers to Lake Superior. A severe northeast gale has continued but is moderating. Cautionary signals are ordered.

Probabilities—It is probable that the storm will move northeast and that the winds will abate on the lower lakes. Clear and partially cloudy weather is probable for Thursday on the South Atlantic and gulf.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thos. M. Bowen, Arkansas, Governor of Idaho Territory; David Blakely, Pension Agent, Chicago; Jno. W. Thompson and Chas. F. Peck, members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly, District of Columbia for two years; Post Masters—H. S. Park, Henderson, Kentucky; C. L. Madison, Cambridge, Ohio; E. N. McMaken, Toledo, Ohio; Terrence Moore, Marquette, Michigan; M. Sherman Clark, Buffalo, New York; Jas. Goodspeed, Joliet, Illinois; E. T. Shepherd, Ohio, Consul to Tien-Tsin Jesse Taylor, Colfax avenue, Sixth District, Tennessee; Edwin Ellis, Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Porter, will leave Washington this evening for St. Louis. He will be absent one week. The visit is one of a private nature altogether.

ADJOURNMENT.

There is now but little if any doubt that adjournment will take place to-morrow.

THE RIVERS.

EVANSVILLE, April 19,—Weather cloudy, with heavy rain and violent wind this morning; now clear and warm. The river has fallen ten inches. Port list—Emma Floyd and barges up at 8 P. M.; Falls City, Bowling Green to Louisville, Indiana, Ada Heilman, Wabash river and return; P. W. Strader up at 10 A. M.; Morning Star, Louisville packet, at 3 P. M.; Mary Ament, Cancelton packet, at 4 P. M.; Idlewild to Cairo.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—River twelve feet, and falling. Arrived—Glasgow, Arkansas river; Charmer, Evansville; Lawrence, Nashville, Departed—Cheyenne, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Liberty No. 4, Wheeling.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Clear; mercury 78; river falling steadily. Arrived—Cleburne, Arkansas; Pattesville, White River. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans; Minnecola, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; City of Pekin, Peoria. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Red Wing, St. Paul; Tennessee, Memphis; Gen. Anderson, Mound City. River about stationary; weather clear with high wind. Heavy rain last night.

CAIRO, April 18.—Port list: Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; R. J. Lockwood, Shreveport to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Sayful, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9; Utah, Arkansas River to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Exchange, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 6; Tytons, 9; Nashville packet, 6; Kate Robinson, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 8. River fell six inches. Several barges in tow. Cloudy and rain this morning, detaining the local packets, but the weather is now clear. Mercury 74.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Arrived—Glencoe, from Louisville; Importer, from Arkansas. Departed—Wicks, for St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—River still falling, with three feet in the chute; five feet eight inches in the canal. The weather is very warm to-day; clear and pleasant to-night. No arrivals. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Cincinnati; Sam J. Hale and Alice Dean, Memphis. Departed—Alice Dean and Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati; Abeona, New Orleans; Nashville, New Orleans. Tow Boats—Big Condor came in from Pomeroy with a tow of salt and started back S. S. Neal came through the canal left for Pomeroy; H. C. Wilson left for Nashville with seven barges; Salt Robin put a tow through the canal to be taken to Pittsburgh by the Grand Lake to-morrow; also a barge of sugar off Belfast to go to Cincinnati to-morrow. Coal clear, but not coming in. Three coal barges. The coal being taken off Bigley's barges stuck on the rocks at the head of the canal.

NASHVILLE.

Railroad Matters.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—A proposition was made last night in City Councils for Nashville to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and in conjunction with Cincinnati, to finish the North and South Railroad from Decatur to Bridgeport, Alabama. The subject was referred to a committee to get legal advice as to the power of the city to lease the road. Dr. Cheney, President of the Cincinnati and Rockport Railroad was present as representative of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and addressed the Council. The matter excites much interest.

WHEELING.

**Severe Storm.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania.
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

ANOTHER RUMOR is in circulation with reference to a a change in the Treasury Department. It is asserted, however, that it will not be made immediately as a successor to Mr. Boutwell has not as yet been selected.

WE HAVE a new report of the terms agreed upon by the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Fishery question. It reaches us, however, through the same cloud that hung over the last report, and we have but little confidence in its correctness.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of Charleston, South Carolina, a rather singular argument is pending on an appeal. Certain election officers were tried and convicted of misdemeanor in allowing five colored women to vote in October last. The case has been appealed, and the ground stated is, that the constitution and laws authorize women to vote.

NEW LONDON boasts of a little girl residing in that place only thirteen years of age, who, in one week, committed to memory eleven hundred verses of the Bible. Why this little one was permitted thus to over-tax her brain, is not stated as a part of the boast. We are inclined to think, however, that, if those who have her in charge do not take better care of her than the boast would indicate, she will soon be another of those good little girls of the peculiar class so frequently found in some Sunday school books, who always die early.

AMONG the many little devices resorted to in the South to hide the full extent of Southern outrages on loyal men, is one compelling those who voted the Republican ticket, to publish cards setting forth that for the future they renounce all connection with the Republican party, and adhere to the "white man's" party. This is done to give the impression North, that the Republican party is losing strength through the voluntary renunciation of its former members. The compulsion is the lash and the noose. It has been tried in South Carolina in several instances, and quite a number of *voluntary* cards have been published.

A SHORT LIVED appearance of the Constitutional Convention bill, and its immediate burial by Senator Buckalew, were a portion of Tuesday's proceedings in the Senate. It is proposed to resurrect it today. From the first it has been a nice little toy for Democracy to play with, and that seems to be about all the use that will be made of the bill. There was so much clamor by the Democratic party over Constitutional reform that one would have been excused for thinking the bill would have gone through the Democratic Senate as the first business transacted. But that party is one of promises and not of performances, and the Democratic majority in the Senate has been the sole cause of the bill not having been passed.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., late editor-in-chief of the *Evening Mail* of this city, a position which rapidly declining health caused him to relinquish a short time ago, died yesterday morning after a year's suffering from consumption. The deceased was a young man of many excellent qualities of head and heart, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and a ripe and thorough scholar. He wielded a terse and vigorous pen, and during his connection with the *Mail* materially advanced its influence, politically and otherwise. His private character was above reproach, and he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact in a business or social way. His early departure from this world will cause much profound sorrow in a large portion of this community.

ANOTHER EFFORT was made by Senator Graham on Tuesday to have the private calendar list brought up for consideration. The Democrats, however, voted the effort down. Mr. Connell then undertook to have the public calendar list considered. His efforts were as fruitless as were Senator Graham's, Democracy voting it down also. The record of the Democratic Senate is one that is a disgrace and discredit to any majority, and one too that the Democratic party will fail in any attempt to satisfactorily explain. Greedy for a little power, using every means to which it could resort, gaining the ascendency in the Senate through fraud and repeating, violating all law continually in order to effect some special object, it has convicted itself in the eyes of the community of broken promises and bad faith sufficient to set it in the background, in this state, for some time to come.

IT HAS BEEN ASSERTED that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to pay each of the Senators and Representatives an additional compensation of five hundred dollars. We shall wait with some anxiety to ascertain how far this bill breaks the dead-lock. Should it pass, our opinion with reference to both political parties being liable to censure, will be materially strengthened and confirmed. We enter our protest against this bill. We know perfectly well that members are actually losing money, and that men who cannot afford the loss are suffering, more through the wilfulness of others than any special dereliction on their part. But, nevertheless, we object to any precedent being set up for the repetition of these dead-locks. If a Democratic Senate can keep over one hundred men lying idle day after day, or if a Republican House prefers rather to do nothing and waste time, than make any concessions on the Apportionment bill, neither the one nor the other has any right to dip its hands into the State Treasury, in order to compensate it for doing worse than nothing. We regret that the dead-lock has arisen, but as it does exist, the members of the Legislature must fight it out, and, so far as we are concerned, without any additional pay. We think that the citizens of the State owe it to themselves to watch every vote cast on the bill, should it ever come up for final action, and every man who votes an additional dollar into his pocket, should be allowed to remain among his constituents at any subsequent election. This kind of system establishes a precedent that has really no limit. Five hundred dollars to-day, may just as honestly be increased five hundred additional dollars in May, and repeated in June. In this way there is an encouragement held out to bad men, to keep the Legislature dead-locked, for it is certainly an easy life to pocket five hundred dollars for doing absolutely nothing. Let there be some compromise. Let the apportionment bill be passed. Let the Legislature transact its legitimate business. These are things that can and should be done, instead of lounging up to the chambers day after day to meet and adjourn, and for this, coolly to vote an additional five hundred dollars into the pocket of each member.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON holds that the publication of the fact, that a revenue officer has taken possession of property for an alleged violation of the law, frequently affects the character of the defendant who may be an entirely innocent man For this reason he has directed that in all seizures of property hereafter, the revenue officer making it is required to preserve secresy, until a suit can be brought in the Courts, when the defendant may be heard in his defence. While no doubt the idea of the Commissioner is kind and charitable, we undertake to say, that it will never, can never, be carried into execution in an alleged violation of the revenue laws, any more than in the alleged violation of a State law. These seizures are, of necessity, public, just as arrests are public, and while it may affect the standing of the individual directly interested, it is much better that even that should occur than that there should be anything secret about the matter at all. If the United States officers seize on the property of any person, they do not do so on their own motion, or without authority from the United States, and we presume it is not except on good cause shown. We have no faith in seizing on property without such good cause, and we feel that such might be the result, if the matter is to be kept a profound secret from the public, at the time it is made.

A RAILROAD RUMOR.

A rumor was afloat yesterday in financial and railway circles to the effect that the master spirits of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad management had been cleverly out-maneuvered by the Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore Railroad companies, and that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road had been wrested from the former and secured by the latter two corporations. From what information we can gather, it seems that the Erie offered its stock in the P. and C. Road to the Pennsylvania Company at $127,50 per share, but Colonel T. A. Scott refused it at that somewhat fancy figure, but offered $125, and would not advance on his bid. Gould then made the same tender of sale to the Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Companies, who promptly took him up, and the sale was consummated. If this be all true, and at this writing we have no doubt but it is, the Pennsylvania Central has permitted a powerful rival to spring up for the western trade and travel, for the purchasers have now the controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, which is held by the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway Company under a lease according to the provisions of which can be annulled by either of the contracting parties at any time after a year's notice shall be given. This notice will at once be served by the new controllers of the stock. Under the charter of the P. & C. Company, it is permitted to build a road from Rochester on the south side of the Ohio river to Pittsburgh, and when that is completed—as it will have to be, inasmuch as the track of the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway is now used by it from Rochester—then there is opened a direct line of connection from the Baltimore seaboard *via* Pittsburgh by the Connellsville road, to Cleveland, Chicago and all other Western points, and such a new route, competing with the Pennsylvania Central and P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railways, cannot but prove of great benefit, especially to the cities named, for it must bring cheaper rates for freight and travel.

INSANITY.

The trial of Mrs. Fair in San Francisco for the murder of Mr. Crittenden, it is generally believed will end in her acquittal. There is no question in the case, of who committed the act. It is not denied that Mrs. Fair is the person who fired the shot. There is no question over the manner in which it was done. It was not in self-defence, did not arise from accident, but was wilful and deliberate. Every element of murder is filled, and no one has ever suggested anything to the contrary. There is however one question raised, and that is whether Mrs. Fair at the time she did the shooting was a responsible human being. Whether when she leveled the pistol and fired the fatal shot she had mind enough about her to be aware of the act she was committing. We might have shortened these queries, by simply stating the question to be whether Mrs. Fair was sane at the time the act was committed. But the law—everywhere in the United States,—requires a peculiar kind of insanity.

The old rule was, that a defendant guilty of killing a human being is responsible for the offence, if at the time the act was committed he could draw a distinction—so far as the act was concerned—between right and wrong. But daily and hourly we are making vast strides away from this simple rule, and in the case of Mrs. Fair the evidence that has been introduced by permission of the Court, will induce anyone to believe, that in San Francisco, an angry, jealous woman, jealous, too, because her lover has kissed his wife, is so far a lunatic as not to be responsible for shooting down the man. Mrs. Fair knew that Crittendon was about to meet his wife on that boat She warned him she would kill him if he met that wife. She followed him to the boat, and when Crittendon did meet his wife, Mrs. Fair walked deliberately up to him and shot him.

But the defence does not altogether rely on anger as insanity. For some reason totally inexplicable to us, the Court in San Francisco, allowed a great bundle of letters written by Crittenden to Mrs. Fair, to be read in evidence. What they were to show to prove insanity it would trouble any one to state. They were all written by *him* to *her*, and could hardly be an index to her mental condition. If it had been for the purpose of proving Crittenden insane there might have been some reason for allowing them in evidence, for we think they are conclusive proof that the poor fool was entirely fitted for incarceration in some lunatic asylum. He lavishes not only his love, but his money on one, who for years had been a common prostitute, and we have no doubt these letters were read for the purpose of creating sympathy for the defendant. We mention this however only because it goes to satisfy us, that the Court does not desire the conviction of Mrs. Fair, and will therefore probably entertain favorably the new defence of what may be termed "emotional insanity." We do *not* refer to the insanity of the moment, but an exceedingly peculiar insanity with which Mrs. Fair has been so long afflicted, but which never yet so far as is known culminated in murder. Out of her woman's organization they claim for her a privilege of committing murder.

We have not the least desire that Mrs. Fair shall suffer the death penalty. This is not our object in calling this farce of a trial to the attention of our readers. It is to remind them, that guilty men and women are daily escaping all punishment through a thoroughly false plea, solely because of the death penalty. While the law stands, it should be carried into effect; but when it only punishes poor miserable outcasts without friends and sympathizes and allows others equally guilty to escape, it ought to be repealed. These continued pleas of insanity can have but one result. At present we have the ground taken that suicide is proof *per se* of insanity. If we take Mrs. Fair's case as a criterion, it does not require more than one step, and that a very short one, to make any wilful and deliberate murder evidence *per se* of insanity. We regard the one just about as true as the other, and unless these bold inroads on the old rule are stopped, they both will be placed in the same category of mental aberrations.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE OLDEN TIME.

X.

I took you along Liberty street in a recent letter, and now if my memories of the land marks and people of the past tend to interest any of your readers or to revive any pleasant recollections in them, I have attained my object and shall go on.

Perhaps, Second street may have contained as many interesting old places as any other, for that portion of the town was about the most thickly settled. Let us therefore begin our imaginary walk at the corner of Liberty street on the South side.

First, after leaving the residence of Judge Baldwin we pass by vacant ground until we cross Short street when we see the dwelling and turning shop of Robert Patterson, who manufactures spinning wheels and split bottom chairs. Passing this we again find no houses until after crossing Redoubt alley we find the shops of the Columbia Steam Engine company, which are managed by Messrs. Mark, Stackhouse and Mahlon Rodgers On the corner of Ferry street lives John Mercer in a brick building, across the street are several frame buildings all owned and partly occupied by members of the Diehl family. On the corner a grocery kept by Nancy McBain, then the boarding house of Mrs. Boniface, one of whose daughters still lives, the widow of the late Thomas Roberts of Allegheny city. Jenny Long's log shanty stands next door, and contains a stock of ducks, chickens and various little articles of domestic necessity, besides taffy for the children, and, it being near Easter, there are colored eggs in the window for sale. Nicholas O'Callaghan's soap and candle factory adjoins, so we hurry on, passing the residence of Mr. Parke, father of Judge John E. Parke, and the residence of Samuel Magee, on the corner of Chancery lane, crossing the lane we come to a stone building to which I call your attention especially as it is the school where many of our youth are receiving what is considered a good education. It is presided over by Mr. S'muel Douglass who is assisted in the mathematical department by the scholarly and reverend John Taylor. Butler O'Hara is one of the larger pupils, and seems to be a lad of eccentric ways, who it is said at times enjoys himself by whistling in school and when called to account therefore replies by cheerfully stating that he is merely whistling down his sums.

When Mr. Douglass quit this school he read law and afterwards became a leading politician in the commonwealth of which he finally held the honorable and responsible position of Attorney General. He was succeeded in the school by Samuel Kingston, Esq., who in his turn also achieved some distinction at the bar, and after many years of practice in the profession, finally perished in the ever memorable and disastrous fire which visited our city on the 10th of April, 1845

Passing the school, we notice George Miltenberger's tin and copper shop, and next to that a brick building recently occupied by Edward Carr, a school teacher, who is remarkable for a disabled arm and a wooden leg, in despite of which he bears the reputation of being a thorough teacher. The other part of the house is the home of a character, Joe Brittenham, who, after much studying and pondering, once thought that he had at last solved the great problem and discovered "Perpetual Motion." He invited many of his fellow-citizens to see his machine started, but before the appointed time he determined to give it a private trial first, and when the invited guests arrived he met them with a long face and informed them that he had tried the machine, and that it had all gone to the d——l. And so his labors ended. This same house was afterwards neatly fitted up and occupied as a residence by Christy Cowan, after his marriage to Miss E. Kirkpatrick.

Passing along we find the workshop and salesroom of Mr. John Little, saddler, which runs up to Market street. Crossing this street we see John Linton's tailorshop and then the Eagle fire-engine house, the first one in town. Next we pass the residence of Thomas Cromwell Esq.,—a house which later was occupied by Wm. Eichbaum, Esq., and also by the Postoffice. We pass some vacant lots and reach two brick houses of which Ralph Culbertson is the owner. One of them is occupied by John Ward, shoemaker, whose widow afterwards adopted the trade of undertaking and became a very useful personage in that line, being the only one in town. Some log buildings next attract our attention, but we find they are occupied by small tenements and are owned by the McKnickles Passing some more unbuilt lots we come to the dwellings of John Robinson, carpenter, and of John Liggett, cabinet maker, while on the corner of Wood street stands the store of Thomas Cooper.

A deep ditch runs along the eastern side of Wood street, and we cross it on a a high stone bridge, at the end of which stand the cabinet shops of John and James Liggett. Shortly after the incorporation of the city, Councils thought the population was increasing so as to warrant a new market house, so they widened the street on both sides, beginning about where James Park & Co.'s ware house now stands, and extending it to Smithfield street, and there built a market house, which was never much used, and was abandoned in 1826.

We find a garden extending from Leggett's shop up to the corner of Smithfield street where stands Thomas Bracken's pottery, already mentioned by me. Across the street is the residence of John McDonald, Esq., and then we pass a number of gardens until we reach the mansion of Mr. George Anshutz, and on the corner of Cherry alley is the residence of Crawford Hancock. Across the alley lives David Pride, and in the adjoining house John Carson. Then we walk rapidly by some vacant lots to and across Grant street, where between that and Ross street, we find another market house. This also was but little occupied and was finally abandoned about 1852, and on its site is now the Second Avenue Park which has never been much of an ornament to the city.

Returning now to the corner of Liberty street we start afresh, taking now the north side of the street. There seems to be but one house between Liberty street and Redoubt alley, and that is occupied by the Misses Irwin, sisters of the late John Irwin, Esq. East of the alley are the bark houses and tan yard of John Caldwell, whose dwelling house adjoins the yard. A small carpenter shop of John Phillips comes next, and on the corner of Ferry street is a small house belonging to a colored man called Charles Richards.

Crossing Ferry street we pass by some vacant lots coming at last to a stone bank and dwelling house, owned by the Bank of Pennsylvania, a branch of which institution occupies the building, presided over by John Smith, Esq., with John Thaw as book keeper, and teller John Taggart as assistant. The commercial interests do not enjoy great facilities for transmitting balances to the East, so there are few or no banks west of Pittsburgh at this time, and this is a great point of collection—chiefly in coin—for the West, and twice a year many wagons are loaded with specie and sent off strongly guarded, to Philadelphia. This bank was afterwards watched over by Geo. Poe, Jr., until it was transferred to the Bank of the United States in 1817.

On the corner of Chancery lane we find the dwelling house of Steele Semple, Esq., and passing that we find nothing further until we reach James Lee's shop on the corner of Market street. On the opposite corner is the shop of Robert Graham, and then the dwelling house of John Little, after which are some log houses occupied as dwellings, one by the family of a man named Shelton, who plays the bass drum at the military parades. There is no other house till, passing his carpenter shop, we come to the brick dwelling house of Thamas Liggett, on the corner of Wood street. Crossing Wood street, we again pass several vacant lots before reaching the residences of John and Josiah Shelton, then, passing a frame dwelling, we reach the warehouse of Latshaw & Leech, while on the corner of Smithfield street is Christian Latshaw's dwelling.

Across Smithfield street are corn and potato fields belonging to the old Academy—now the Western University, of Pennsylvania. East of Cherry alley is Mr. Cannon keeps a small shop and adjoining it is a Mr. Roe's blacksmith shop, whose dwelling stands near the corner of Grant street.

For many years later than this the ground extending to Ross street, or to Suke's run, was vacant, then Wm. Arthurs, Esq., built a wagon making shop, while in the hollow by Suke's Run, just about where the Pan Handle Railroad now passes, lived a teamster named Wiley, who supplied builders with stone, lime and sand. On the high point of Boyd's Hill was a stone quarry.

I shall take another street for my next.

RIP.

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART.

A MEMORIAL of the late poet, Wm. H. Burleigh, will be prepared by his wife Mrs. Celia Burleigh.

THE long-expected volume of poems written by King Louis II. of Bavaria, is again promised for next fall.

ROTHERMEL'S painting, the "Battle of Gettysburg," is being exhibited in Boston upon invitation of the Governor and a large number of leading citizens.

THE fourth regiment of the Prussian Landwehr Guard boasts of a hundred and nine soldiers familiar with Greek and Latin, and of seventeen who have studied the Sancrit language.

IT is reported on good authority that Queen Victoria rejected the verses written for Sir Michael Costa's "Albert Hall" cantata, by a distinguished man of letters, and herself compiled a libretto from the Bible.

PONSON DU TERRAIL, the most popular and productive novelist of France under the Second Empire, who died suddenly at Bordeaux, after his return from Germany, left the manuscripts of sixteen unpublished novels.

THE Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is selling tickets for her own paintings, which are to be disposed of in a lottery for the benefit of the Invalid Fund. The drawing will take place on the 1st of June.

HACKLÆNDER has received seven thousand thalers for his new novel, "The Stormy Petrel," from the publishers of the Cologne *Gazette*. This is said to be the largest sum ever paid to a German author for a novel.

QUEEN OLGA, of Wurtemberg, has written a volume of "Personal Reminiscences of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia," which will probably be published this summer simultaneously at Stuttgart and St. Petersburg.

MR. FERDINAND HILLER has been requested to compose a grand march for the opening of the London International Exhibition on May 1st. He has accepted the task, and will be present to conduct the performance of his work.

IT is stated that Bret Harte is under an engagement, made before leaving California, to write a play for the theatres, in which he will probably put upon the stage some of the characters which his poems and stories have made famous.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA'S sacred cantata, composed for the opening of the Royal Albert Hall, was sung by a choir of one thousand voices, consisting of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with sundry additions from the Handel Festival Choir.

THE new humorous department of *The Galaxy*, of which so much is expected, will be opened in the next (May) number. It is called "The Galaxy Club-room," and the first number will include contributions from about ten different writers.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S recent contributions to periodical literature—mainly onslaughts upon what he calls English Philistinism—have been put into a book, called "The Conversations and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh."

D. APPLETON & Co. have in press an American edition of Forsyth's novels and novelists of the Eighteenth century, which has been a much talked of book in England recently. The *Athenæum* gave it a page and a half of review, and the other critical papers treated it with almost equal deference.

A VOLUME by President Woolsey of Yale College, entitled "The Religion of the Present and of the Future," comprising a selection of sermons from those which Dr. Woolsey has delivered during the last twenty-five years in the chapel of Yale College, will be published early in May by Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co.

MR. STENHOUSE, formerly a leading Mormon missionary, and for many years editor of the Mormon paper in Salt Lake City, is engaged in writing an inside history of Mormonism and the operations of Brigham Young. He is now at enmity with Mormonism and its leaders, and it is said that his book will be filled with extraordinary revelations.

AT Pesth, Liszt has played over on the piano some portions from his oratorio of "Christus," composed previously to his leaving Rome. The enthusiasm of the fortunate mortals present on the occasion was something tremendous. The Hungarian papers all express their opinion that it is a matter of national honor that this new work of their "Music Count" shall be played for the first time nowhere save in Hungary.

DESPITE his political and military activity in the latter part of 1870, General Cluseret has found time to write two large works, which will be published at Marseilles and Turin. One is entitled, "France in 1870-71," and the other "The Future of the Bonaparte family in Europe." Cluseret is, besides, correspondent for nine French, English, Swiss and Italian newspapers, and a general disorganizer in France.

AN event of scholastic importance is the publication of a successful translation into Greek, by Samuel Sharpe, of the Egyptian inscription in hieroglyphics, known as the Rosetta Stone. The philological knowledge thus gained supplements that from the Rosetta stone, and is being made use of by English and German savants to test previous results, some of which are shaken considerably by it.

APPLETON has in press an edition of Dr. Andrew Combe's famous Management of Infancy, revised and edited by the late Sir James Clark. This is one of the world's books, having probably no equal in its peculiar line. The same house announces as shortly to appear Tyndall's Fragments of Science and Unscientific People. Miscellaneous and posthumous works of the late Mr. Buckle, Hotel du Petit St. Jean, by the author of Vera and the Annual Cyclopedia for 1870.

FRANCIS B. FELT & Co. will shortly publish that clever *brochure* which has excited universal attention in England and no little on this side the water, "The Fight in Dame Europa's School," with fifteen illustrations by Thomas Nast. One hundred and twenty-six thousands copies have been sold in England, and it has not only been translated into several languages, but upward of fifty replies and imitations of it have appeared, every publisher trying to have his name upon something of the kind.

IT is estimated that there are one thousand engravers in New York, and about as many designers. They earn from $12 to $100 per week. Probably not more than half a dozen realize the latter sum; of this number is Nast, who, it is said, makes even as high as $15,000 a year. He receives from the Harpers $100 each for the large cartoons in their "Weekly." Many of these engravers and designers belong to the Palette Club, which, although comparatively unknown to the public, has a very large membership. They derive much work from the illustrated weeklies, which expend from $35,000 to $100,000 every year for illustrations.

IT is reported on good authority, that the costly library of Mr. Humphreys, containing 11,000 volumes, and declared by the auctioneer Leonard to be the most valuable ever offered for sale in New England, would have been given to the Boston Public Library some years ago if the Trustees would have relaxed their rigor and consented to open the reading-rooms Sunday afternoons. But the influence of Mr. Everett's wishes, and the opposition of Mr. Bates, and Mr. Ticknor and other large donors, combined with the cry of Sabbath-breaking, has kept the library closed on Sundays, and so the books of Mr. Humphreys go to the auction-room instead of to the Public Library.

THE eminent German author, George Gottfried Gervinus, is dead. His two most popular works were a "History of the National Poetic Literature of the Germans" and a "History of the Nineteenth Century," which has been considered an apt continuance of Schlosser's "History of the Eighteenth Century." The first mentioned work is held to be wonderful for the vast erudition which it evinces. His other works were "A History of the Anglo-Saxons," "The Characteristics of Machiavelli," "Venetian Letters on Modern German and Old Italian Art," and "Shakespeare." Gervinus was born May 20, 1805, at Darmstadt, and died at Heidelberg on the 19th of March, 1871.

KARL BLIND says that the famous Ammergau miracle-play, (which will probably be repeated next summer) is not derived from the Greek plays, as has been frequently asserted, but from older German plays having their origin in pagan rites celebrating the resurrection of Nature. He remembers as a boy taking part in a play or rite where the children buried a straw figure representing winter, and then carried in procession fir-trees hung with blown eggs (typifying the return of spring and the fertility of the earth) from house to house, singing as they went a rude old chorus. Upon these pagan ideas of resurrection the monks of the dark ages based their representations of Christ's life, death and resurrection. Their first plays were written in Latin, and the earliest one on record, of which nothing survives but the stage directions, is of the twelfth century.

CURE FOR CORNS.

It is not the great evils alone which afflict humanity. There are minor ones of a troublesome as well as of a painful kind, that often interfere with our pleasures and make life burthensome—provocatives alike of bad temper and wrathful words, and among these are corns and bunions, which interfere so often and so sadly with pedestrians. All sorts of remedies have been resorted to to eradicate corns and in spite of them, they, like Banquo's ghost, will up. No sooner have you pared one with the knife than they sprout up again as if they were a normal condition that belonged to the human foot. This is not so. A man by the name of Robinson has prepared something in the shape of a corn specific, which is a perfect solvent of corns, and not only of corns, but likewise all sorts of thickenings and indurations, whether upon the feet or other parts of the body—warts, moles, hard and soft corns are so completely removed by Robinson's Corn Solvent as to give no further trouble. A medical gentleman informed the writer that he removed a troublesome corn from his foot which had bothered him for years, and it is now as well as ever. Numerous other persons have certified to its value in removing the worst kind of corns, and as for warts it removes them without the slightest inconvenience whatever and without pain. One gentleman alleges that he having suffered from corns for about ten years, says: "I take pleasure in recommending Robinson's Patent Corn Solvent, which, after three weeks' use, quite removed corns that had troubled me for years, although I had tried all sorts of preparations before without obtaining any relief." The solvent acts upon corns and warts by penetrating and destroying vitality in the roots, thus enabling nature to throw off the diseased cuticle or excrescence, and leave the skin underneath in a healthy condition. Its application is very simple, and if used with a little care the most obstinate corn or wart may be removed without pain. A correspondent, speaking of these pencils, says: "Every one that I sell of these solvents of *your make* recommends it to others." Sold at fifty cents each, or by the dozen or gross at rates to allow a good profit to the retailer. To be had only at Keyser's great medicine store, 167 Liberty street.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

WHAT IS IT?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE—MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
For $30.00, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
We have on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, at all prices. All Watches warranted. ap7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
1 87½c. Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
$1.50. Gros Grain American Black Silks.
75c. Japanese Silks, a special bargain.
62½c. All Wool Black Empress Cloths.
25c. Plain and Corded Alpacas.
25c. Striped and Plain Japanese Cloths.
25c. Plain, Black and Striped Grenadines.
18¾c. Black and White Sorce Plaids.
12½c. Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
12½c. New Spring Delaines.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Seasonable Dress Goods.
CHINTZES AND PERCALES.
WHITE GOODS,
In P. K.'s, Brilliants, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Linens, Towelings and Napkins.
Table Covers, Stand Covers, Table Mats.
10c. 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good.
12½c. 4-4 Bleached Muslins, a special bargain.
62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
90c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
FIFTH AVENUE,
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:os
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
Silks,
Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o
AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42.)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.
ap4:p52
SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.
FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap5:p28 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Millinery Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
FLOWERS,
In Roses, Buds, Sprays and Wreaths.
STRAW AND GIMP HATS,
Bonnets and Sundowns.
RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, all widths and colors.
Plain and Fancy Sash Ribbons.
Neck and Bow Ribbons.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
VERY CHEAP.
12½c. Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c. Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
$2.00 and $2.50. Spring Shawls.
$1.00 and $1.25. White Gored Skirts.
$1.00. Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies and Children's P. K. and Linen Aprons.
LACE GOODS.
Guipure and Bonnet Laces.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., at attractive prices
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
LOOKING
GLASSES.
Pickersgill,
Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES
AND
Picture Frames
Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. ap5:p50-TTRS
FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. In

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871.

The outside demand for loans has been somewhat urgent for a day or two past, and the rates for good paper, although hardly to be ranked first class, were stiff at 10@12 per cent, and in some instances it was paid. Strictly first class endorsed paper however could readily sale at 9@10 in fair amounts. The large discount houses and the National Banks appear to have all they can do to satisfy regular customer demands.

There was nothing doing worthy of mention in local securities of any kind. The inquiry for Allegheny Valley seven-thirty bonds continues, without however any further increase in bidding rates, which were 91¾. The sale of Citizens National Bank Stock at 76, is a fair indication of investment demand for bank shares. Allegheny National at 69 does not show as strong a demand, or is a less popular stock.

Columbia Oil Stock was offered to-day, at 17,50 ex dividend.

The New York market shows less activity to-day, with a fractional decline in gold and government bonds.

The railway list also hangs fire, although at the slight falling off the market is reported firm and demand fair. The bulls appear to have advanced prices to a point which checks business, and they must either suffer the market to weaken a little as a temptation to buyers, or look forward to a steady hold of their purchases through the summer months. Prices have not yet reached the point at which indiscriminate unloading would be prudent, and the still season of July and August is too far away.

There has been a large amount of street gossip over the movements in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The New York papers state that the sudden rise to 92@93 was occasioned by a repurchase of the shares sold to bears by Penna Central. Central parties here have been persistently denying the story for ten days past, and latterly keeping their friends out of the stock when to have been in, would have been "a good thing." Private advices affirm that Col. Scott, biggled over the demands of the Erie party too long, and has now lost the control irretrievably. Gould stated yesterday that he had sold his interest to the Lake Shore, and Baltimore & Ohio parties, at the rate of 127.50 per share for the stock held by the Erie men. If so, the Penn'a. Road has now a rival on Pittsburgh ground, and close upon the heels of the new eastern outlet, via the Pittsburgh & Connellsville. Pittsburghers may rejoice over competition and lower rates westward also.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	117	116½
5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	112¾	112¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¼	112¼
10-40s	109½	109¼
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	98¾
Do Scrip	95¼	95¾
Erie	22¾	21
Reading	109¾	108¾
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	128¾	127
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	90¼	90
Do. Preferred	98¾	98¾
St. Paul, Common	62¼	61¾
Do. Preferred	81¼	81¼
Wabash	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	81
Ohio & Mississippi	54¼	53¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	93¾	87¼
U. S. Express	47¾	47
Wells, Fargo	43¾	42¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s. 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, April 19, 1871.

Gold strong again to-day—opened at 111¾, declined to 111¾, and closed at opening prices. Exports to-day, $1,632,423. Loans were made from flat to 1-32 of one per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $64,080,000. Governments steady, with limited business. Amount offered at the Sub-Treasury, $6,391,600. Awards $3,000,000, at from 110.46 to 110.59⅝. Stocks opened steady. At the first call declined, but afterwards rallied to the opening prices. Lake Shore and Northwestern very strong. Notice was sent to the Stock Exchange to-day that the Erie proposed to issue soon about three million new stock. Central and Union Pacific bonds active. The stock market closed buoyant. Dealings were attended with considerable excitement. The chief features were Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joseph. The failure of a small firm in the stock business and another in the Gold Room were announced to-day. There was considerable activity in money this morning, but at the close was easy at 6 per cent. State securities dull and steady.

Sterling Exchange, 10.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881; 117; 5-20 '62, 113½; '64, 113½; '65, 113¾; do new, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68 112¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 90¾; Tennessee, old 66, new 66, Virginia, new 72¾; old 72¾; North Carolina, old, 48¾; new 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 56¾; Quicksilver 12¾; preferred 47½; preferred 11½; Adams Express 80; Wells & Fargo 45¾; American 50¾; United States 47; Pacific Mail 45¾; Central 98¾; Scrip 95¾; Erie 22; do pref'd 46; Harlem 127¾; do preferred 128½; Reading 108¾; Michigan Central 121¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 125¾; Chicago and Northwestern 90¾; do preferred 99¾; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 96¾; St. Paul 62¾; do preferred 81½; Wabash 61¾; do preferred 81; Fort Wayne 97¾; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 118; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 54; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 90¾; Baltimore and Ohio 126; Lake Shore 108; Illinois Central 134½; Union Pacific, 31¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 7@7½ per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¼@7½; Pearls, 9@9¼.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $4@5 per bbl for fair to medium and $6.00@6.50 for choice.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime is not equal to the demand and it sells readily at 32@35, and choice dairy at 37@38. There is very little inquiry for the commoner grades and the stock is accommulating.

BEANS—$1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BRESWAX—Quoted at 29@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime York State Goshen, 13@18¾. No Ohio cheese in market as yet.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, may be fairly quoted at 21¾ in job lots—usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and price unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, scarce, in better demand and higher; we now quote at $2.75 per doz. Peaches unchanged, $3.75 for 2 lb, and $2.50 for 2 lb cans. Winslow's Corn, $1.75@2.00. Blackberries, demand improving.

CEMENT—Louisville, $5.50@5.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $3.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.00@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples very dull and we now reduce our quotations to 5@7 cts, for common to choice. Peaches slow but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 11@11½; halves, 13@14.

EGGS—We can report a continued steady demand, and with comparatively light receipts, the market is firmer and prices are maintained: fresh packed sell readily at 15, and some holders are asking 16.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 72@74—usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is steady with a continued fair local demand but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice "Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat and the offerings being all that fill orders at quotations, $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white. The mills seem to be relying on this market mainly for supplies, which is owing to the fact that prices are lower here relatively than in the west. Wheat cannot be laid down here from Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland or Toledo, at figures now prevailing here. Oats firmer in better demand but unchanged; 50@55 buying, and 57@58 selling—small lots, in store, 60@65. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 68 for mixed car' 70 for mixed shelled and 72@73 for prime yellow—that is for car load lots. Rye is dull and neglected and cannot fairly be quoted above $1.00@1.02. The unsettled condition of the whisky market is the principal cause of the falling off in the demand for Rye. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged at 75@80 for spring, and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue weak and the tendency is still downward: Java's are down a full cent within the past two weeks. Rio is also much easier; two or three weeks ago, there was a brisk demand for roasting coffees and the offerings were light; now the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, even at a decline. Sugars, raw as well as refined, are easier though as yet without quotable change, but the general opinion seems to be that prices are destined to go lower. Syrups, the finer grades are still at the recent advance and stocks are reported unusually light. Common molasses syrups quiet and unchanged. The market for molasses presents no new features worthy of notice; strictly prime are regarded as good stock and held firmly, while the lower grades are being worked off to the best possible advantage.

COFFEES—Rio, 25 Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Lovelings, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 12@13¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Layer Prunes, 13¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Has reported rather dull but unchanged, $14@18, on wharf, for fair to prime. Choice, $18@19, on wharf, at $14@15. Sales from country wagons at $17.50 per ton; single bale of Timothy sold at $17.50 per ton; single bale loss, 9 cts per lb.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green salted kip 10@10½; green salted calf 11@12; dry flint, 15@16; dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales reported at $1.50 in small jugs—a decline.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

ONIONS—Dull and neglected and the season is about over; small sales of prime to choice at $5@6 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is lower; we now quote No. 1 at $1.02@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 8¾@9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10@10¾; Ribbed Sides, 10¾@11; Clear do, 11¾@12; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15 @15¾; Canvassed do, 16. Breakfast Bacon, 15 —Canvassed do, 16. Prime Kettle Lard, 12¾ @13 in tes, and 13¾@13¾ in buckets, as to keg. Dried Beef, 18¾@19. Mess Pork, $20¾.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, $2@2.25 cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and sales are maintained. Last week there was a car load for prime Peach Blows, and $1.25 for small lots in store. Some dealers are becoming impressed with the belief that this crop is destined to break soon, being apprehensive of continued large receipts, while others still regard potatoes as good stock at present prices.

POSTS—Sales cedar posts at 45@50 cts each.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and the demand is light and mainly for small lots; we continue to quote in a retail way at $6.75. Timothy Seed is quiet and may be quoted at $4.00@6.25, in a small way. Flax Seed is in demand, with sales at $2.20@2.25.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11. Wood-man's Friend, 10½; Dobbins, 10½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Inclined to decline.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871.

That oil business is and has been all this year, in a very unsatisfactory condition, particularly for manufacturers, is generally conceded, but there are some, including the producers, who affect to believe that the situation here is not as bad as it has been represented. We propose by a few facts and figures to show that the matter has not been overdrawn, that it is as bad in every respect, if not worse, than it has been represented. This time last year, crude was selling for April delivery at 10¾@10¾, while at the same time of the present month, it has been repeatedly sold for the same months, for 6¾@6¾. To-day, crude seller April, is held at 10¾, while refined, same delivery is offering at 23; near Green, crude is at 9¾@9¾, less while refined was worth 2¾ cents per gallon more. Refiners claimed that the margin then was very small, not exceeding if reaching ¾ a cent per gallon, and if this was the case then, how does it stand now? We commend these facts and figures, and there is no prefer them, to the careful consideration of those parties who are now engaged in "bulling" the market; they will see at a glance the utter impossibility of refiners buying crude at present prices, yet, in the face of this, they still persist in refusing to make concessions.

CRUDE.

Market very dull—not a single sale reported. Seller April quoted at 10¾@10¾; seller until July, 10¾@10¾; seller all year, 10¾@10¾. On lower creek, $3.85@3.90.

REFINED.

April nominal at 22½@23; May, 23¾@23½; June, 24; June and July, together, 24; July, 24½; buyer until July, 24¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 90, account C Dangell; Excelsior O W 74, account J B Barbour; Liberty O W 480, account J A McKee; same 222, account W Stewart; Anchor O W 83, account Bates & G; Peerless O W 240, account Duncan & Y; Citizens O W 462, account Bates & G; Vesta O W 460, account H McKelvy; Tarentum O W 74, account P Hutchinson; Star O W 462, account H McKelvy.

Total.....2,576.

SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kilpatrick & Lyons 316 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

J. W Ritter, 202 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 350 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 364 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total bbls shipped.....976.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM ALL POINTS ON A. V. R. R., NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION VIA. W. P. R. R., EASTWARD, FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15th, 1871.

From	New York	Philadel.	Hest'rville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Parker	4,071	550	160	6,420	1,120	4,790
Scrubgrass		560				560
Foster		1,284				1,284
Cochran						
Total bbls		4,071		2,403	160	6,634

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—12 M.—Crude 12½c; refined April 23½c bid; 23¾c asked; May 23¾ bid; June and July 24c; July 24¼c.

5:45 P. M.—April 23½c; May 23¾@23¾c; June and July 24@24¼c; sales of 1,500 bbls April at 23½c, August and September 25@25½c; crude 12¾c.

NEW YORK, April 19—1 P. M.—Crude 13¼c; refined 23½c; Market dull and quiet.

5 P. M.—Crude 13¼@13¾c; refined 23½@23¾c asked; 23c bid. Market dull and weak; no transactions reported.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 19.—9 P. M.—There was no important decline in the market today, though buyers were bidding less than during the day previous. Sellers are not putting large quantities of oil on the market at the present bidding price, and appear equally firm in their views. The closing figures on the upper creek were $3.80@3.85 bid, and $3.90 asked, and $3.85@3.90 bid on the lower Creek, with sellers at $3.90@3.95. The market closed dull and quiet. We quote the following sales: On the upper creek, 2,000 barrels at $3.90; 3,000 at $3.85; on the same creek, 1,000 at $3.85; 500 at $3.90; 4,000 s. o. first six days, $3.90; 5,000 s. o. first six days, $3.92½.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Business generally is less active this week than last week, the same leading jobbing houses are doing a very good trade in a general way at uniform rates for all staple fabrics, while in the fancy line and imported dry goods particularly, there is some depreciation in prices. Printed deinine passe style, are offered by jobbers at low rates as one shilling, but all desirable makes are held firmly at 18c; low priced black alapacas, silk, and wool epingeline and all goods of this class are also offered by some dealers at pretty low rates, but this is no criterion of the market. Prints are in good request for desirable fresh styles, which now command 11c, but poor styles can still be had at 10c. The Hamilton prints are advanced by agents to 11c; heavy brown sheetings steady at 12@12½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 30@6 50 asked, 30c less offered. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1 35@1 37. Corn active and firmer, 70@75c. Rye steady at $1 03@1 07. Oats firm at 54@56c. Barley scarce and firm; white range 95c@$1 05. Pork firm; New $20 25@20 50; cash $19 75, less prime 13@13½c. Molasses firm. Linseed oil firm at $1 61@1 62. Lard oil dull but unchanged at 90@98c. Eggs active and advanced to 15c. Butter firm at 30@33c. Cheese scarce and firm; new 16c. Seed unchanged. Provisions—Demand light; held there is no pressure for selling and more demand, but holders ask higher prices. Pork saleable at $18 50. Bulk meats held at 6¾@7¼@8¼c., mostly held ¼c higher. Bacon sold at 9¾@10c for sides and clear rib; 9¾@10c for clear. Lard lic, nominally. Hogs firm at $5 75@6 15. Whisky active and advanced to 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Tobacco; sales very light and prices firmer. Cotton inactive: middling held at 13¾c. Flour; nothing doing; extra family held at $6. Wheat in fair demand for milling purposes; choice red and white saleable from store at $1.45@1.50, incluting sacks. Corn: demand good; sales of 7000 sacks in ear and shelled on level at 65c, sacks returned. Oats: demand light; choice in sacks 63c. Rye in fair demand for distillery purposes; sales firm; in store $1.05@1.10, including sacks. Provisions dull and nominal, holders asking yesterday's prices, but no demand. Whisky: demand and supply light; held at 86@87c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 2 white Wabash $1.59; amber Michigan $1.44¾; closing at $1.44¾ bid; No 1 red Wabash $1.47. No 2 do $1.32; No 2 amber Indiana $1.36; rejected red $1.22. Corn steady; high mixed 58¾c; low do 57¾c; yellow 59¾c; Michigan 58c; no grade 53¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 52½c; Michigan 53c. Lake freights dull but unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1,46. Corn dull and nominal at 64c. Oats held at 54c and no sales of corn and oats. Crude petroleum weak at $4,90; refined unchanged and held at 24c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Cotton dull; low middling 12¾c. Bacon—clear sides 10¾c; Ribbs 11c; shoulders 9¾c. Sugar firm; fair 10½c. Lard 13c. Bulk meats—clear ribbed sides 10c; shoulders 7¾c, packed. Corn 68c. Oats 68c. Flour $6@8.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 $1,31; No. 2 $1,23¾. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 49c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 55c; live lower; No. 1 88c. Barley dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Flour very dull; western extra family $6,75@7,50; Ohio and Indiana, $7,25@7,75. Wheat dull and unchanged; red western, $1,56@1,65. Rye, $1,05. Corn dull and declined; mixed western, 72½ 74c. Oats, 66@68c. Crude petroleum, 17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn firm; mixed western, 74@75c. Oats, 66@66c. Whisky steady at 91¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 19.—Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn do. Oats quiet and unchanged. Potatoes 85c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

MOBILE, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

GALVESTON, April 19.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 13@13¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 19.—1 car iron ore, Carnagie & Co; 4 do do, Rees & Co; 1 do do, Brown, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 100 bbls potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1,000 ft lumber, R. P. Rhodes; 40,000 lath, Slack & S; 810 blooms, Nimick & Co; 1,014 do, J Moorhead; 10 bbls oil, 24 sks t scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car lumber, Spires & Smith; 50 bbls, D D Moore; 69 sks oats, T Hornbrack; 138 sks hair, J Rose; 100 bbls flour, Schoonaker & Co; 9 do do car sole, Stewart & Empson; 1 do do, Bell & Sloss; 1 bbl fruit, Van Gorder & Shepard; 51 jugs m syrup, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 8 do do, 3 bxs butter, H Rea; 7 cases pegged, Hoadley & Co; 5 rolls leather, Delange & Co; 23 jugs m syrup, Woodworth & D; 5 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 202 empt oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 1 car oats, P Duff & Son; 130 pcs s pipe, S Hare & Co; 20 bbls p barley, C D Kellogg & Co; 21 do do, Schoyner & Voskamp; 16 kegs n butter, W W Myers; 1 case goods, W G How; 6 do do, J Morganstern; 3 do do, W T White; 4 do do, J W Boreland.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 19.—250 hides, Hartley, Mck & Co; 174 bbls apples, 1 bx bacon, 2 pkgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 9 bbls apples, 10 sks potatoes, 8 kgs n butter, W H Graff & Co; 2 bbls wine, H Rank; 1 car rye, Overholt & Co; 50 bxs soap, S P Shriver & Co; 30 bbls potatoes Houck, Jamison & Co; 1 car do, D F Clark; 1 do do, McBane & Anjer; 10 bbls glue, Flaccus & Son; 1 do tallow, 11 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 1 bbl liquor, Milligan, H & Co; 154 bdls spokes, Hare Bro; 8 bxs yeast, J Porterfield; 48 bbls potatoes, 5 do eggs, 1 bbl butter, H Rea; 1 pkg butter, J J Pettit & Co; 1 bag d peaches, W Means; 20 do oats, M O'Hara; 6 doz brooms, John Hinkie; 2 kgs n butter, 5 pkgs bacon, Bruggeman & O'Brien.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 19.—2 cars staves, Wm Hastings; 2 do do, Quiza & Robertson; 1 do do, F Kober; 2 do lumber, Pgh L & C Works; 51 bbls whisky, H & S Mears; 4 do eggs, A Caufield; 15 sks rags, McCullough & S; 25 do wheat, 50 do oats, Robb & Co; 3 bxs h h goods, 2 bureau, C G Palmer; 180 sks corn, R Knox & Son; 1 car s corn, Scott & Grieal; 25 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 1 car bulk barley, J W Irwin & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, S H Baird; 7 do do, 2 cases do, Head & M; 4 tcs beef, 1 do bacon, F Sellers & Co; 1 case drugs, J W Sykes; 5 bdls 1 paper, W G Hamor; 2 bxs books, S A Clark & Co; 1 bbl p ink, Gazette & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 19.—1 car cooperage, Daly & R; 3 do metal, Fall, Speer & Co; 2 do do, Lewis, Oliver & P; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 1 do do, Duquesne Lime Co; 35 sks rye, R Knox & Son; 12 bgs feed, McCord & Rigby; 9 bdls twine, H Gerwig & Co; 40 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, F Owens; 15 bxs soap, J Kohen; 8 bbls flour, Chas McKnight; 1 car meal, Jas Means, H & D; 116 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 66 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 car shingles, McQuewan & D; 3 cks feather, 7 tubs do, J Haldinger; 50 bgs oats, Graebing & Son; 4 bbls eggs, J Cun Dapier.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, April 19. 20 sks oats, Hippley & Beckert; 2 bxs eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls flour, Feizer Bro; 13 bgs potatoes, Walls & Co; 1 car hay, Hall & Stuckrath & Co; 1 do do, Luckcamp & K; 56 kegs nails, 5 bdls sheet iron, Rogers & B; 38 sks wheat, R Dawson; 3 do rags, 1 do do potatoes, J Pattenfelder; 2 bbls ref oil, W H Edgerton; 100 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; 2 bbls eggs Voigt & McGraw; 11 sacks potatoes, Laing & McKallip.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINGTON.—50 bales hemp, H Gerwig & Co; 138 bdls staves and heading, Brooks, Ballantine & Co; 2 hhds nuts, I Dickey & Co; 9 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 1 box wood in shape, Barker & Haseltin; 1 bag barley, J H Scripps; 7 pkgs furniture, H Berger; 36 c s chairs, Dauler & Son; 66 pkgs furniture, Dennis McMullen; 97 c s chairs, C A Boucher; 26 pkgs furniture, Lemon & Wiser; 4 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, J J Pettit & Co; 2 pkgs eggs, J Painter & Son; 50 tons pig iron, J W Porter; 107 pcs castings, Rieseck & Bro; 10 bbls sugar, Head & Metzgar; 3 bbls sugar, R Greenlee; 5 bags wool, Clark & Co; 300 dry hides, J Hannarett & Son; 6 bbls scrap steel, Brown & Co; 372 bars corn, McBane & Anjer; 10 hhds sugar, Johnson & Corbin; 6 hhds sugar, M W Rankin & Bro; 35 hhds sugar, H & D; 20 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 9 pkgs tools, Keystone Bridge Co; 5 bbls beef, 5 bxs tongues, F Sellers & Co.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 19.—9 bbls eggs, 1 pkg butter, 1 coop chickens, 30 sks rye, McCracken Bro; 8 rolls leather, R Stockdale; 56 sks wheat, E N Stephens; 125 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 50 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 6 bbls bacon, S H Baird; 35 bbls flour, Lindsay & Co; 165 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 78 sks wheat, J B Holley; 107 bbls flour, W N Dunn; 2 do do, M Cruming; 400 bxs w glass, John Flack; 143 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 87 do do, W McKee & Co; 500 galls s ware, Black & M; 24 bales hay, A S Carlisle.

RIVER NEWS.

River about stationary last evening with 3 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm with several showers, and the prospects are favorable for more.

The Arlington had not arrived up to 4 p. m., but was momentarily expected.

The St. Charles was somewhere between here and Georgetown, working along as best she could. We were unable to learn the character of the injuries she sustained at the "Sisters," though there seems to be no doubt but what quite a number of her timbers were broken and that she took some water. So far as we have been able to learn, her freight was not injured.

The Juniata was due last night, as this is her regular day of departure for Cincinnati.

Business continues very dull at the landing and there will not be any improvement in this until there is more water. It is said that the river is lower here than it has been in April for 26 years.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Nashville.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat*: The Nelly Peck left last evening for Fort Benton, with one hundred and twenty-five tons of Benton freight and 150 hundred and twenty for points below Sioux city. She has engaged twenty-five tons at Leavenworth and fifteen at Sioux city, which will make her nearly a trip—two hundred tons being all that are taken by boats going through to Benton. She is the sixth boat to depart for Sioux city, but the third for Fort Benton, the others being the Ida Stockdale, Peninah, Carrie V. Kountz, Andy Ackley and Far West. The Esperanza is receiving for Benton, and will depart Thursday, leaving only the Flint and Viola Belle in port awaiting trips for that region. There is 6,000 tons of Indian goods outside of the government contract, which has been secured by Commodore Hazlett, to be taken to the mountains, and the bids for its transportation will be opened in New York on the 3d of May. This will make a good many cargoes, at 300 tons to a boat, and is a feature quite encouraging to the upper Missouri trade. The same paper says: Our upper Missouri is about as low as before the recent swell. Two important items occur in here: The Missouri River Packet Company have not determined positively to run steamers to Omaha. The meeting of the stock boat owners, on Friday, determined nothing in regard to advancing rates, nor in relation to the competition for only one boat to leave on any day.

—The Sioux City *Journal*, of the 12th, says: The river has fallen four feet and now stands five feet above low water mark. The Minnie Field up yesterday on account of the storm. The Belle Moore and Andrew Ackley are overdue. A rumor was current yesterday that the Missouri had cut through the strip of land between it and the Big Sioux, a short distance from the mouth of the latter, but we were unable to any reliable source. The Minnie Field returned to-day, reporting the river falling rapidly.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN...Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT...Capt. Z. MCCARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

de2:61 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

FOR NASHVILLE.

SATURDAY, April 22d.

The splendid passenger steamer

BRILL,

Will leave as announced above

For freight or passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

ap18 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, KUK, DUBUQUE, WINONA and ST. PAUL.

The steamer

ROVER, and Barges,

THOMAS GREENLEE.....Commander.

Leaves as above on

LEAVE ON FIRST RISE.

Giving through receipts to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Kansas City.

For Freights, apply to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents, or to R. C. GRAY, 91 Water street.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

LEAVE ON FIRST RISE.

The powerful Towboat

Wild Duck and Barges,

J. W. ANAWALT.....Commander.
ADAMS.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight, apply on board, or to

ap11 CAPT. J. W. ANAWALT.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

For Cincinnati.

The splendid passenger steamer

ARLINGTON,

D. MOORE.....Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & FAIRMAN.

mh27 Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THURSDAY—4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, of

de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. F. M. FLESHER,

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to fe6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS.

1204 Frankfort Avenue,

Above Girard Ave, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES Exclusively for First-Class

CARRIAGES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarence, Landaus, Lancaniets, Close coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Jaunting Cars, *suitable for private, family and public use.* Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied Stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted.

mh17:6d3

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Manufacturers of

Pleasure Carriages of the manufacture of WM. D. ROGERS & CO built with especial care during the late winter for the coming driving season, embracing the most stylish Carriages and Light Road Wagons. Also, a large variety of elegant Pony Phaetons. Warerooms, 1008 and 1011 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. Manufactory, (formerly George W. Watson & Co.) Retired, corner Thirteenth and Parrish streets, Philadelphia.

Carriages Built to Order. All descriptions of Fine Carriages built to order. Drawings and Specifications mailed when desired.

ap3:p23

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the finest finished and best range made in Pitts

HOME NEWS.

Clams have come.

The fruit crop promises well.

The Monongahela House is being painted white.

Work on the new City Hall is going forward lively.

More people in the oil regions now on Sundays go to Church than run to church.

The weather clerks in Washington were correct in predicting the storm of last night.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Pittsburgh Councils will be held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

Letters retained for postage, April 19: Arnold, J. B., Salem, Ohio, 3 cts. Head & Bro., W. S., Latrobe, Pa., 3 cts.

Call at 112 Smithfield street and get Murdoch's catalogue of roses, verbenas, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., &c. T.THSS.

A Delegate.—Dr. James King has gone to San Francisco as a delegate to the National Medical Convention to be held there next week.

The Republican members of Council will hold a caucus in Common Council chamber this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Fire Commissioners.

Purchased.—The elegant and costly twin residences at Oakland, built by S. and A. A. Barrier, were sold recently to Messrs. Jacob Reese and J. McClintock.

In the quiet of midnight, standing at the Post office corner, the click of six printing presses in as many morning daily paper offices can be heard in this city.

Phillip Knoerr charged John Hertenstein before Alderman Gripp with having come to his house at twelve o'clock at night and created a disturbance. Warrant issued.

Wheilmena Gerke, complained to Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, that Michael McKeenan had thrown a bucket of water over her. A warrant was issued.

Will Meet.—To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the stock holders of the Central Inclined Railway Company will hold a business meeting, at the office, 128 Smithfield street.

The most attractive place in the city to spend a pleasant and enjoyable evening in an innocent and profitable manner is at St. Bridget's Church Fair, now in successful progress at City Hall.

Held for Court.—A hearing was held yesterday before Alderman Strain in the assault and battery case of Mrs. Caveny against Samuel Hardy and the defendant put under bond for trial at Court.

Go to the Fair at City Hall and see the many beautiful articles on exhibition. The great German Flying Horses, with four carousels of buggies, barouches and carriages will be in operation to-night. Take the children with you.

Load of Hay Upset.—A load of hay being driven along the Frankstown road by Mr. Henry Williams, a dairyman living on the Morningside farm, upset at Findley's Ford, throwing Mr. W. off and bruising him quite seriously.

Theological Seminary.—The meeting of the Trustees, announced by mistake for Wednesday the 26th, will be held at the usual hour of the Presbyterian church *this* morning at 10 o'clock. See card of Joseph McKnight, Esq., clerk of the Board.

Surety of the Peace.—John Johnson preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Mary Powers before Alderman Taylor yesterday. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant threatened to burn his house down. A warrant was issued.

One Two-Horse Wagon, only used a short time, suitable for hauling whisky, grain or groceries, will be sold at public sale at R. H. Patterson & Co.'s Livery Stable, corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant. 3

The only original German flying horses in this country will be in operation to-night at City Hall, where is being held the grand fair of St. Bridget's church. Two hundred passengers carried at each trip. Come, young and old, and enjoy a ride in mid-air.

Trunk Restored.—Some days ago a trunk was brought from the depot on a car of the Birmingham Passenger Railway for a young woman in the city, which proved to be the wrong one. It was taken to the Mayor's office and advertised, and yesterday a young woman appeared, identified it as one she had lost and took it away.

Failed to Appear.—An information was made before Alderman Taylor by John Garvey, against Sarah Gardner, a former wife, charging him out of doors. The defendant alleges that Garvey had the worth of his money, both in liquor and lodging, before he was put out. A hearing was to have taken place yesterday, but the prosecutor failed to appear.

Served Him Right.—William Taylor was arrested yesterday and brought before Mayor Brush on an information filed by his mother, charging him with acting in a grossly disorderly manner. While being conveyed to the lock-up the prisoner fought desperately, breaking the officers severely. The Mayor imposed a fine of $50, which was paid and the prisoner dismissed.

Alleged Disorderlies.—Henry Grant, Robert Gilmore, Reddy Hughes and John Comfort were arrested at two o'clock yesterday and locked up in the Seventh ward Station House for fighting and general disorderly conduct. They were brought down and placed in the Central lock-up about 6 o'clock last night. They will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

A Mix.—Cross suits for assault and battery were entered before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday by Mrs. Dinkey and Mrs. Mullen. It appears that the two ladies were having a bit of a row on Pike street, when the former knocked the latter down. At this juncture James Mullen interfered and shared the fate of Mrs. M. When the ladies were conciled the dust was repaired to the Alderman's office and entered the suits as above. Held for a hearing.

Window Breaker.—Peter Geiger made oath before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, charging a boy named John Martin with malicious mischief. The prosecutor, who lives at Verona, alleges that this boy on Sunday threw a stone through his window, doing damage to the amount of two dollars. A warrant was issued. A gentleman connected with the church at the corner of Grant and High streets, hearing of the above information, came to the Mayor's office yesterday to see if Little was not the person who has been breaking the windows of that edifice.

Personal.

REV. THOMAS S. PARK, of Allegheny Presbytery, formerly pastor of Indiana and Jones Ferry congregation has received an unanimous call from the church of Tyrone, Redstone Presbytery.

REV. MR. GRAY, formerly of Christ's church is in the city on a visit to his friends.

Mt. Oliver Incline Plane.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mount Oliver Incline Railway, held in the Directors' room of the Iron and Glass Bank of Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved to change the terminus of their road from the head of Denman street to the corner of Denman and Frederick streets. The reason for this change, which will lengthen the Incline Plane four hundred feet, is that the terminus as at present located, will interfere with the layout of the track of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

Things at Coultersville.

On Monday night the tavern of R. R. Rupert, of Coultersville, this county, was entered and robbed of a large sum of money. They thief or thieves entered through the cellar to the bar-room, fr om which the money was taken.

The oyster saloon of H. Gibson, of the same place, was also robbed on the same night of a large sum of money, a watch and other articles.

No clue has as yet been obtained of the thieves.

Contemptible.

Recently the citizens residing on Troy Hill, Allegheny, had erected a balustrade along the boardside walk leading up the hill, as the path is exceedingly dangerous without this protection. Their efforts for the safety of pedestrians however, have been rendered useless by the contemptible scoundrelism of some parties who have taken down the balustrade at the most dangerous places—the curves in the road—so that any traveler at night might thus be misled and fall over the hill. The only punishment for the contrated embodiment of meanness is to do this work, would be to toss them over the hill and let them have a chance in the trap which they have set for other people.

Wanted Mutton Chops.

Information was brought to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon that a man named Michael Tiernan had been almost killed at the boarding house of D. McWilliams, No. 8 Grant street, and that the would-be murderer was penned up in an out-house. Officers Cupples, Rivers and Hall proceeded to the spot and found Tiernan with his head badly cut. It appears that Tiernan requested mutton chops for breakfast yesterday, and on getting them he and the landlady had some words. At dinner the dispute was renewed, when Sherry, a coal miner from Port Perry, a transient boarder at the house, picked up a heavy meat dish and broke it over Tiernan's head, inflicting some ugly gashes. Before the officers arrived Sherry had effected his escape and is now at large.

The Skirball Decision.

The case of the Jewess Mrs. Skirball who charged her husband Abraham Skeiball with desertion was again before his Honor Mayor Brush yesterday, when the accused, who had been arrested was brought up for a hearing. Skirball when questioned of the matter would say but little, save expressing his determination never to live with his wife again. He gave no reason for this decision.

The Mayor decided to hold him in $1,000 bail for trial at court, after considerable difficulty he succeeded in obtaining the security, his counsel Mr. Marshall entering as his bondsman.

Mrs. Skirball was present at the hearing but her husband would have no conversation with her and seemed indifferent in the whole matter.

Hatchet vs. Board.

Ann Reed made oath before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging James Mawhinney with surety of the peace. The parties reside at Saltsburg on the Connellsville Railroad, and the prosecutrix alleges that the defendant picked up a hatchet, not the one of cherry tree-lie notoriety, nor yet the one with which Beda Bell recently accused Wendell Phillips of defacing a tree in the Presidential garden, but an ordinary unhistorical hatchet, and threatened to brain her with it.

Ann Mawhinney, wife of the above defendant, perhaps for the purpose of getting "even," instituted proceedings against Mrs. Reed, before the same magistrate for assault, alleging for the same reason she her with a piece that she threatened to strike her with a piece of board which she flourished in her hand at the time of the hatchet difficulty. Both defendants entered bail for a hearing.

A QUARTETTE OF MARRIAGES.

Easy's Matrimonial Complications—More Wives and Increasing Troubles—Married Twice to the Same Woman—A Very Consubstantially Inclined Man—The Penitentiary in Prospective.

The matrimonial complications of Mr. David R. Easy, of which we made a note in yesterday's GAZETTE, have since been developed more in detail and with a degree of certainty which renders the connubially inclined David a very proper person to pass through the interesting process in the criminal Court by which wrongs are detected and awarded their just dues.

It will be remembered by our readers that a warrant was issued for David's arrest on a charge of desertion, and that the officer at first arrested the wrong man, who was repudiated by the prosecutrix. The second visit to Mount Washington, however, where Mr. Easy dwelt, was more fortunate in its results, and he was brought to the lock-up on Sunday evening shortly before midnight. A night's

SOLITUDE IN THE CELL

prepared him for the hearing, which was accorded before Mayor Callow at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

He was brought into the Mayor's private office at the time indicated, where had been gathered the accuser, Mrs. Lavinia Easy, *nee* Wickline, her father and sister-in-law, and a very pretty young woman who claimed to be Mrs. Millie Easy, *nee* Eagan. The case then proceeded with

MRS. LAVINIA ON THE STAND,

who testified that she had been visiting friends in Wheeling, Ohio, when she met Easy, who persuaded her, after a short acquaintance, to go to Canfield, where they were married by a Rev. Mr. Mathews. Witnesses were present and she saw no certificate but she thought nothing of that at the time. They commenced their matrimonial life together in Salem, Ohio, where Easy followed his trade as carsenter. About a year after their marriage they removed to Allegheny and took up lodgings with her father, who resided on Spring Garden avenue, in the Seventh ward, where her child was born. She frequently asked him about the marriage certificate, but he said it was of no consequence. They

BOARDED WITH THE OLD GENTLEMAN

for sometime until he became dissatisfied at the actions of Egy and gently insinuated that it would be manly in him to support the wife and child, which so enraged the indignant husband that he left the house and never returned. She, Mrs. Lavinia, had mourned his absence for awhile but finally accepted the situation and was moving along serenely when she heard that her absent liege had settled down to connubial happiness with another female on Mt. Washington. She accordingly instituted proceedings against him, which caused his arrest.

DAVID WAXETH EXULTANT.

The defendant, David, now expressed a desire to cross-examine the prosecutrix, and being allowed to proceed, asked for the production of the marriage certificate, testifying to the ceremony at Canfield.

The prosecutrix couldn't produce the paper. David in the most exultant manner denied that the interesting ceremony had ever been performed. "No" said the jubilant David "I never was married to her. That doointing to Mrs. Millie) is my lawful wife, and here with a triumphant flourish is our marriage certificate."

The magistrate adjusted his spy-glass and receiving the document into his own hands carefully scrutinized it. It set forth that on January 13th 1871 on Mt. Washington, David R. Easy and Miss Millie Eagen, were united in marriage by the Rev. M. L. Weekly, in the presence of several witnesses.

BUT IS CAST DOWN.

His Honor perused the paper slowly, then for a moment he mused, and finally considerably disappointed in the result of David's spirits by informing him that the paper made no alteration in the case, and only rendered him liable to prosecution for bigamy and adultery.

Mrs. Lavinia at this juncture proposed to follow out the suggestion and made two informations against Egy accordingly. He was asked to give $1,000 bail in each of the three cases made against him—desertion bigamy and adultery.

Eagy then

ATTEMPTED A FLANK MOVEMENT

and urged Mrs. Millie to make an information against Mrs. Lavinia for perjury on information received. Mrs. Millie, however, preferred to remain single than marry a man so relatively in hostilities until the field was a little better cleared. So Eagy's brilliant strategetic movement failed, and he was remanded to his cell. Mrs. Millie accompanied him, and seemed still to have confidence in his protestations of innocence.

In the meantime, while they were conversing down stairs, Mrs. Lavinia was making new revelations in this singular case. She produced a letter from Tullona, Illinois, signed by

MRS. SUSAN EAGY.

It was written to a farmer residing near Belmont, Ohio, upon whose place Eagy and his family had lived. It seems from the letter that Eagy had two children by his first wife, and while living on the farm had entered the army; when he was discharged from the service he failed to provide for wife and children and the wife was compelled to earn enough to support herself and children by washing. Subsequently she learned where her husband was located, and what he was doing, as she desired to obtain some assistance from him.

Mrs. Lavinia stated that she had received the letter of which the foregoing is a portion, and had been written, and that she had sent a reply to Mrs. Smith, informing her of the conduct of her husband and of the fact of his second marriage. She further stated that the latest Mrs. Eagy was aware of the fact that the defendant had married in her before she was united to him, which statement seemed to make a very fair foundation for a charge of adultery against Mrs. Millie.

This new phase of the case induced the Mayor to send for Mrs. Millie, who was still talking with her husband, and made known to her the new danger.

EAGY'S LAST MATRIMONIAL VENTURE.

Miss Millie denied that she knew anything of Eagy's former transactions in the matrimonial line when she consented to become his wife, and then gave a brief history of her acquaintance with the prospective mormon and said her maiden name was Eagan, and that her father, Edward Eagan, resided on West Fourteenth street, New York. About two years since she was attending school in Ohio, and while on a visit to some friends met Eagy, to whom she was introduced to Mr. Eagy, the defendant. After a brief acquaintance, she alleges, he induced her to agree to leave school and become his wife. She says they were married privately, but that Mr. Eagy never had a certificate, which he said had been signed by the officiating minister. He afterwards showed her the certificate of marriage. Subsequently they removed to this city, and boarded on Fourth avenue, and then moved to Allegheny. She says that after they had been living in Allegheny for some time she heard that Eagy had a husband and another wife, but upon questioning him he denied it and said her there was no truth in the rumor; she found him, however, and came to believe he was married to her. That deointing to Mrs. Millie) is my lawful wife, and here with a triumphant flourish is our marriage certificate.

The magistrate adjusted his spy-glass and receiving the document into his own hands carefully scrutinized it. It set forth that on January 13th 1871 on Mt. Washington, David R. Eagy and Miss Millie Eagen, were united in marriage by the Rev. M. L. Weekly, in the presence of several witnesses.

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